Washington, Tuesday Evening, May 15, 1860. The Japanese have passed to-day in quiet seclusion. Little business, except their own, has been laid be fore them, and few visitors have broken in upon heir retirement. They, too, have wandered less freely than last evening, about the corridors and through the saloons. This, however, arises from no disinclination of their own. Left to themselves, the would continually seek communication with all are and them. But the United States Commissioner , have elecked their roving dispositions, with the object, it is said, of carrying out the necessary Parangements for the Presidential receptions, and o'her impending public demonstrations. Certain ins rutable causes of detention lave so deferred these events that no de Inite idea as to the time of their occurrence seems exist. The interview with the President, originally fixed for to-day, was afterward laid over until Wee seeday, then assigned for Thursday, and now A primal cause of delay was the uncertainty of the precise rank and embassadorial powers held by the Commissioners. It was considered necessary that this should be determined, in order that the general Diplo matic Corps might not be taken unawares, and commit themselves by too speedy recognition of the new vis iters. The matter appears to be simple. The Commis sioners are unquestionably of the highest rank that could have been delegated for the mission upon which they come by the Tycoon of Japan. Embassadorial rank, however, depends upon the extent of the powers confided to Embassadors. In this case, these powers do not appear to be very great. The Japanese princes are not authorized to alter in any way the provisions of the treaty as it now stands, but are merely directed to complete its ratification. They are permitted to act more fully in snother matter-that relating to the restoration of their countrymen who may hereafter be shipwrecked on our shores. It is possible that the Diplomatic Corps may emulate Japanese reticence, and hold aloof from the strangers, in which event they will simply lose some very valuable as well as strange and interesting experiences.

In what way the Japanese will be entertained, and when the entertainments will begin, it is not yet possi-ble to say. Their visit is to be so brief it seems a pity that these long delays must interpose before they enter upon their real course of American life.

They are now quite snugly established in their apartments. Their first important movement, after taking occupation vesterday, was to signalize their satisfact tion by watery celebrations. It is estimated that the amount of bathing done in a given time was greater than ever before known in this region. To-day, again there is bathing, not occasional, but incessant. Their business proceedings have all been after their own desires. They have written many dispatches to send by the first opportunity to their Government at bome. Upon these they have labored the greater part of the day. Some of the party have been studying English, and make greater progress than can easily be under stood, considering their disadvantages. One officer, who knew no word of our language at the time h started from Yeddo, now converses without serious difficulty. Those among them who as yet have a very imperfect knowledge of English, use many abbrevia-tions, but are by no means unsound on points of gram-

For their food, the Japanese have yet to rely upon American cooks, their own culinary arrangements not baving been put in order. They eat little beside rice and oyster soup. Their dissipations in the way of champague and confectionery on board the Philadelphia were rather excessive for their simple habits, which they now resume with surer confidence of

A JAPANESE EVENING

The Japan in Lycing colors with their pleasan coices, and the corridors are filled with their fancifully clad forms, flitting restlessly about from one limit to the other of their abiding-place. Beyond these bound aries are gathered throngs of gazers, feasting their the secluded ones to come forth; for during the entire day, the hotel has not been gladdened by the expected diffusion of the dark-skinned strangers. Within their rooms, the Japanese pursue their easy avocations, a few writing, a few sketching, many smoking, and all benignly smiling. The three Princes receive with affability the thousandth formal and sonorous speech that has beset them. The interpreter translates all that has been said in

one-third of the time of its first utterance, and delivers the brief answer, after which the ocutor retire himself a better and wiser man for this communion, and speculating upon the probable impression his majestic rhetoric must have made upon the Japanese nobility. In proximate rooms, the higher officers sit about, all chatting briskly, and puffing brief pipes, or drinking minute drafts of tea, which are made ready for their use in little cups, hot water being always ready in a copper vessel which rests upon a pan of lighted coal. In one apartment, the physicians minister to a patient who suffers from the effects of a fever which assailed

This invalid, unlike any of his companions, displays a beard of many days' growth, and hair unshaventhe privilege, no doubt, of his infirm condition. In the open halls, knots of strollers assemble, and make remarks about the crowds beyond them, which they would well like to join. Now a lofty officer passes, and the subordinates salute him with a sudden stoop. resting the hands upon the knees, and drawing breath quickly between their teeth-an inseparable accompaniment to their recognition of superiors. Now little "Tommy," the third interpreter, runs along, greatly excited at a sudden freak of his gas, which he has blown out instead of shutting off, and which refuses to be relighted. Now servants enter from their own department to receive instructions, and walk innocently up and down without trowsers on, the warmth having induced a temporary renunciation of these garmenes which, indeed, are frequently not worn at all by the

A party of artists collect together, and view daguerrectypes-the process of taking which, one of them has learned, and which all of them theoretically understand-with passing observations vastly complimentary to American beauty. Upon the backs of some they record their admiration. Now "Tommy" is moved to rush impetuously to his room, and to produce therefrom his own dagnerreotype, taken in San Francisco, in which his pleasant features are faithfully enough re produced, but which lacks the animation that always beams from his countenance. A conversation about the stereoscope is introduced, the officers intimating that n order to carry back with them to Japan the best ro membrances of such scenes as shall please them, they will avail themselves of this invention. As it grows later, a portion of the Japanese signify their intention of withdrawing. The good night is uttered in their

It is vain to look for indications of religious observance, for none such are performed before strange eyes although eridences appear of devotion to some of the less agreeable prisciples of Oriental faith. Toward 10 o'clock the officers mostly retire, although some few remain awake and active till after midnight. At last the door of the princes is closed, the lights vanish one by one, and presently the Japanese settlement is shrouded in silent darkness,

APPEARANCE OF THE TAPANESE.

The mystery of the origin of the Lupanese people not to be in any way cheidated by their appearance They bear no close physical resemblance to any other nation. From the Chinese, with whom they have frequently been supposed to be affiliated, they are as dis tinet in appearance as in intellect. The Chinese are beavy in countenance and yellow in complexionusually unattractive, to say the least, to the eye. The Japanese have bright, clear faces, and are literally, in many cases, as white as we. Exposure to the sun ters, which we sheey seldom wear hats) gives their cheeks and brow to Gen. Cass.

a deep tawny hoe, bu's the bands of those maceus toned to toil, are as, white and delicate as American ledies. Wherever their skin is protected, it is perfectly fair. As for the peculiarity of expression which marks, almost all their faces, it appears to be caused by their singular method of dressing the hair. One or two of the Embassador's attendants, who had negl seted shaving for some days, and suffered their ser to fall about after the American fashion, could not, excepting by their dress, be distinguished from

the sailors on board the Roanoke. In other respects, the differences between the Chinese and Japanese are more striking. They have, indeed, the same religion-although the primitive re-ligion of Japan is elsewhere unknown, Buddhism, which is also the Chinese faith, having been introduced only in the sixth century-and to a certain degree the same habits and ways of life. But the forms of Government, the character of the people, and the most important of their customs, are wholly different. The dignity, sensitiveness, intelligence, neatness and enterprise of the Japanese are the exact antitheses of Chinese degradation, stolidity, filth and sluggishness. To hint at a possible resemblance between the nations is to give a Japanese his severest pride-wound.

The Japanese are generally smaller than the average of our people, but often stronger in proportion to their

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES. Last Saturday, when the Philadelphia lay at Portsnouth, no thought of any matter apart from the Japanese possessed the slightest interest. The attractions of Norfolk were held out in vain, and nothing during the long detention claimed special regard, excepting a rare and valuable collection of Japanese curiosities, brought to this country by Mr. Robert Danby, an engineer of the United States Navy, who first visited the Kingdom of the Rising Sun under Commodore Perry, and who, in a subsequent expedition, enjoyed additional opportunities for gathering memorials of the skill and ingenuity of the people. Mr. Danby was the engineer who laid the first railroad in Japan, and introduced the steam-engine to the natives -an invention at that time far surpassing any achievement of their own, and welcomed by them with delight.

In the selection of his Japanese sonvenirs, he sought mostly articles of mechanical interest, all of which, however, display also in their manufacture a very good degree of artistic elegance. Fans of exquisite delicacy n form and construction, rivaling the costliest that our jewelers can show; tables of lacquered wood, combining much beauty with varied utility, altogether too unlim ited for ready remembrance; porcelain-ware of airy lightness, yet needing no tenderness of treatment fo its preservation, and covered with brilliant and fanciful adornments, dressing-cases, perfume-boxes, tops, dolls, and other characteristic productions of their ingenuit and taste, are brought together in such profusion and variety as to present the finest display of Japanese curiosities in this country.

Most interesting of all was the lacquer-ware—boxes,

cups, plates, baskets, &c., covered with that delicate nt very durable polish, the knowledge and application of which belongs to Japan. This lacquer, when properly prepared, is so hard that it can only be scratched by the sharpest instruments, and is uninjured by the hottest fluids. The luster is like that of a mirror. The Japanese tops, of which Mr. Danby has 40 different vareties, each showing some novel capacity, are admirably made. They develop, after starting upon their rotations, unexpected proportions; or they multiply into a fraternity of tops; or a flourishing top family, small and frisky, springs suddenly from a sage and matronly spinner. Some tops give out the queerest noises, some dance along upon strings in the air, and some expand into fanciful and symmetrical forms,

wholly at variance with the popular idea of tops. Another curious possession of Mr. Danby is a collession of dells, representing the various age for childhood to manhoost. These served to explain, in new way, the Japanese custom of arranging the hair from infancy, leaving only the narrow rim around the sides and back. Until the age of fourteen it is per mitted to grow loosely, and is then gathered up in the manner described in a previous letter, which is ad hered to through life. With girls the hair is suffered through childhood, to grow in five locks, one over the middle of the forehead, one each side of the head just above the ear, one, larger than the rest, upon the crown, and one upon the back of the head.

At fourteen these locks are gathered up, and there forward there is no more shaving, on any part of the head. The hair consequently grows very rapidly and thickly. Some of Mr. Danby's illustrated works resmally credited with. They contain pictures far above ordinary colored views which are common amons the people of the Embassy, and which are mainly of a character calculated to prevent their very wide circulation here. One of Mr. Danby's pictures, represent ing a spirit rising from a grave, and floating mistily through the air, is full of imagination, and executed with a skill that would be sufficient to give it distinction if produced among us.

This evening a Committee of the House of Repre sentatives visited the Embassy, and invited the attendance of the Embassy at the Capitol. The Chief Commission replied that he, with his associates, would be well pleased to come, and took opportunity to make a acknowledgment of the courtesies shown them by the Government of the United States. The visit to the Capitol will not take place for some days.

[By Telegraph.]
Washington, Thursday, May 17, 1860.

The Japanese Embassy, attended by their officers, and the Naval Commission, left Willard's Hotel at about 111 o'clock this morning on their way to the President's house. They rode in open carriages Twenty-five uniformed policemen were in front, and the same number in the rear, while the marines and ordina ce men marched on each side of the vehicles to The chief Prince was arrayed in a rich brocade pur

ple-silk sack, with ample over-hanging sleeves and flowing trowsers of the same color. The other two dignitaries were in green of similar texture and fashion They were eaps like ladies' inverted capes, fastened on the crown of the head by strings passing under the chin. They carried pikes, halberds, and emblems of their rank. The inferior officers were small hats, consisting of a round band, with triangular crowns, also tied to the head by strings under the chin.

The prominent points were occupied by anxious spectators, and the streets were crowded, multitudes following to the President's house.

Meanwhile, in the East Room had assembled a brilliant company, among whom were the New-York Municipal Committee, who came hither to invite the Japanese to visit that city.

Contrary to the pregramme and expectation, there was a large attendance of ladies who accompanied the members of Congress and others holding prominent public posicions.

The navy officers formed in line in the East Room, prominent among whom was Capt. Tatnall, while the rmy officers formed another line, Lieut.-Gen. Scott being prominent, together with his stuff.

Between these lines was an open space about 25 feet wide, to be the seeme of the grand presentation. The interest was Intense, and the usual stir charac-

terized the preliminary precedings. The folding doors were opened at noon, when the President of the United States extered, accompanied by the Cabinet officers. They took position on the

st side, facing to the west Secretary Cass retired to the antercom, and re urned with the Japanese Commissioners and their attendants, who made several profound bows as they

an proached the President and Cabinet. Ti'en one of the Japanese opened a series of paper boxes, one within another, and produced several letters, which were handed to the President and by him The Principal Japanese then addressed the President

as follows.

P's Majesty, the Tycoon, has commanded us that we expectfully express to his Majesty, the President of the United States, in his name, as follows:

Desiring to establish on a firm and lasting foundation the relations of peace and commerce so happily existing between the two countries.

between the two countries.

That lately the plenipotentiaries of both countries have negotiared and concluded a treaty.

Now, he has ordered us to exchange the ratification of the treaty in your principal City of Washington.

Henceforth be hopes that the friendly relation shall be held more and more lasting, and will be very happy to have your friendly feeling.

That you have brought us to the United States, and will send us back to Japan in your man-of-war.

Having delivered their message, they retired, bow ing to the President and Cabinet repeatedly, in leaving their presence. They soon, however, returned, bowing profoundly as before, when the President addressed them as follows, Mr. Portman interpreting to the Japanese interpreter, and the latter communicating with

panese interpreter, and the latter communicating with the principal Envoy:

I give you a cordial welcome as representatives of his Imperial Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan, to the American Government. We are all much gratified that the first embassy which your great Empire has ever accredited to any foreign Power, has been sent to the United States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between the two countries. The treaty of commerce, whose ratification you are about to exchange with the Secretary of State, cannot fail to be productive of benefits and blessings to the people both of Japan and the United States. I can say for myself, and promise for my successors, that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy anspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you are pleased with the kind treatment which you have received on board of our vessels of war while on your passage to this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner to your native land under the protection of the American flag. Meanwhile, during your residence this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner to your native land under the protection of the American flag. Meanwhile, during your residence among us, which I hope may be prolonged, so as to enable you to visit the different portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness eminently due to the great and friendly sovereign whom you so worthily represent.

The President handed them a copy of his address, and the back head, with them.

and then shook hands with them.

The subordinate Japanese officers were also brought Capt. Dupont was prominent in this part of the

reremony.

The Cabinet officers were presented in the following order: Cobb, Floyd, Toucey, Thompson, Holt, Black, and their relative official positions were briefly ex-

Lieut.-Gen. Scott was next introduced, and they warmly greeted him, being evidently delighted with his fine commanding appearance, and in view of his public position.

General Cass asked for Vice-President Breckinridge to introduce him, but he was absent. Speaker Pennington, as Speaker of the House then introduced to the distinguished visitors.

The Japanese again repeated their profound bows, when the impressive scene closed.

Gen. Cass privately said, referring to their ample rousers "that they would look better with hoops." The crowd slowly dispersed. The Japanese returned to their hotel in the same

r in which they went to the President's house, eviatly delighted with the imposing proceedings. It should be in the above stated that the Japanes did not present a uniform appearance in their cost which differed according to their respective ranks or

FROM MEXICO.

IMPORTANT BATTLE-VICTORY OF THE LIBERALS -CREAT SLAUGHTER-CAPTURE OF GEN. LA VEGA, AND MORE THAN 1,000 PRISONERS.

By the brig Nahum Stetson, Capt. Trenis, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have advices from Tampico to the 6th inst. The news is highly important. On the 23d ult. was fought, at the Rancho del Chino, State of San Luis Potosi, a general engagement betwen the Second Corps of the Reactionary army, commanded by Gen. Romulo de la Vega, and the Liberal forces, under Gen. Uraga, in which the former were utterly routed, and Gen. Vega and a large portion of his army made prisoners. Also were cap tured eighteen pieces or artillery, thirty ordanae wagens a large quantity of ammunition, provisions stores, and baggage of every description. In fact, to stores, and ouggage of every description. In fact, to use the words of Gen. Uraga's report, "the Second "Corps of the Reactionary army no longer exists." To say nothing of the losses on the battle-field, during a well contested engagement of four hours and a half, more than a thousand prisoners fell into the hands of

This brilliant engagement took place about half wa This brilliant engagement took place about half way between the Cities of Zacateens and San Luis Potosi. The Liberal forces engaged were the Brigade of Carvajal, under the command of that officer, and the brigades of Morelia and Guanajuato, under the command of Cols. Regules and Antillen. They numbered in all some 3,000 to 4,000 men.

The reactionists engaged were the forces recently in pessession of San Luis, and numbered in all some 4,000 men. They were supported by eighteen pieces of artiflery, and badthe choice of ground, for which purpose they had sallied forth from the city immediately upon hearing of the advance of the enemy.

they had samed forth from the city immediately upon hearing of the advance of the enemy.

The Liberalists were at the time on the march from Zacatecas, which place they left on the 18th, immediately af er the capture of that city. They came up with the enemy at the Hacienda de Espiritu Santo, on the 21st, but not being ready to give battle, moreover, expecting refutor carents they subsequently fell back. the 21st, but not being ready to give battle, moreover, expecting reënforcements, they subsequently fell back, by a flank movement, to the Hacienda del Corso. Here, having completed their arrangements, they again took up the line of march, and finally came up with the enemy the second time, at the Rancho del Chino, when the engagement took place. The battle began at 91 in the morning, and lasted till 11 in the afternoon, when the Reactionists gave way and fled in every direction. The rout was complete, and the whole of the enemy's train fell into the hands of the Libergis. Also were captured Gen. La Vega himself, the General-in-Chief, Col. Calve, his second in command, and a large number of other officers. The whole number of prisoners is of other officers. The whole number of prisoners is stated to be upward of 1,000. Of the killed and wounded

we we have no estimate, though all the reports state it to have been very great on both sides.

Immediately after this engagement, Gen. Uraga marched on San Lus Potosi, where were his head quarters at last accounts. The people, who the last six menths had suffered exactions of every kind, re-

six months had suffered exactions of every kind, re-ceived him with every demonstration of joy.

This sudden change in the fortunes of war has breathed a new life into the hitherto desponding Lib-eral array, and already dispositions are being made for a combined attack on the city of Mexico. To perfect these it is said a number of officers have gone on to Vera Cruz, where were Alatriste and Carvajal on the 2d for wearal compilation. In the meaning Gen-Vera Cruz, where were Anarise and Carolina 2d, for general consultation. In the meantime Gen. Ampudin has succeeded Partearroyo as Minister of War, in which office he promises a more vigorous campaign. At last accounts, also, Gen. Degollado, the Commander-in-Chief, was on the way to San Luis, to

Among the passengers by the Stetson are Major John Fisher of the Fourth Artillery, and Capt. Jesus de la Garza of the Tamadipus Cavalry, and cating adjustant of the Commander-in-chief's staff. Their special mission, we understand to be, the purchase of arms and ammunition for the vigorous campaign already opened

THE METHODISTS AND SLAVERY.

On Wednesday the Committee on Slavery presented heir reports to the General Conference, now in session in Buffalo. Two reports were made; that of the majority recapitulates the biblical arguments against Skevery, and places its chief reliance upon the declaration contained in the Golden Rule, as embodying all the law and the prophets. In the judgment of the Committee there is not a single attribute of Slavery, which is not in violation of this rule. The well known opinions of John Wesley on this subject are alluded to, and the action of the various early General Conferences of the M. E. Church, in America since 1780, declaratory of the rule in regard to the buying, selling, and holding of slaves, is set forth at length. From 1808 until now, the rule has read as it exists at present, no one knowing how the "or" came to be substituted by "and." The report then alludes to the Anti-Slavery character of the church and declares that but for this influence many of the Western States would never have been blessed with free institutions. law and the prophets. In the judgment of the Com-

which have been given to the present rule, and shows the inconsistency of the phrase "with the in soution to "enslave them," as it is well known that a person cannot be bought and sold until he has been reduced to Slavery. The sinfulness of Slavery, as declared by the present rule, consists in the holding and using of the person held as a slave. It is not contended that all cases of slaveholding are absolutely sinful, but they become so unless the earliest opportunity is taken to emancipate the person held in bondage. The report says that since Slavery is condemned by the true doctrines of the church, as is generally admitted, there should be no objection to an official declaration of the fact in the general rule; and concludes with recomending a change of the present rule, so that it shall read as follows:

read as follows:

"The buying, or selling, or holding of men, women, or children, with the intention to use them as slaves." den, with the intention to use them as slaves.

The report also recommends the suspension of the 4th restrictive rule, and the insertion in the chapter in regard to Slavery of the following clause:

regard to Slavery of the following clause:

Stifte out all in the chapter on Slavery after the worde "evil" of Slavery," and hourt the following: [We believe that the buying, selling, or helding of human being as chattels is contrary to the laws of God and nature, incensistent with the Golden Rule, and with that rule of our discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us to "do no harm," and to "avoid evil of every kind." We therefore affectionately admonish all the presceers and people to keep themselves free from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means.]

We understand that the Committee stood 30 to 17 in fewer of the unipority report.

We understand that the Committee stood 30 to 17 in favor of the majority report.

A minority report was presented by Mr. Coombe of Philadelphia, and is of considerable length. It reviews the progress of the contest in the Church from the commencement; replies to the various arguments adduced by those in favor of the majority report; deprecates the useless agitation of this subject among the non-slave-holding Conferences, as destructive of the peace and harmony of the Church, and to its progress in the Southern States; eulogizes the conservatism of the border Conferences as opposed to the innovations demanded by both extremes; claims that the present-rule is already sufficiently expressive of the Anti-Slavery doctrines of the Church, and is accomplishing a most right our work at the South; quotes the in-Slavery doctrines of the Church, and is accomplishing a most righteous work at the South; quotes the instruction of Mr. Wesley to the Missionaries in Jamaica directing them not to interfere with the civil condition of the slaves; asserts that the position assumed by the majority of the Committee has been inconsiderably and hastily taken; states that the returns from the vote of the annual Conferences does not indicate their pereference for any particular change of the rule; declares that the action recommended by the majority is the most objectionable particular change of the rule; declares that the action recommended by the majority is the most objectionable of all the propositions which have been submitted; assumes that its adoption will be most disastrous to the interests of the Church in the present state of political excitement, and will expose the ministers and their families in the border Conferences to privation and peril; insists that it will compel a reconstruction of the whole work, both at the South and on the Pacific Coast; and concludes by recommending an official Coast; and concludes by recommending an official declaration on the part of the General Conference ra-affirming the Anti-Slavery position of the Church, and that the Committee on Pastoral Address be instructed to state this position to all the Churches, and to give such counsel as they may deem advisable.

QUARANTINE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of yesterday you remark that
"Our Quarantine affairs are just now at very loose "ends, no one appearing to assume any responsibility for their management, or to acknowledge a duty to enforce the Health laws of the port." Permit me to inform the public that the same regulations for prevent, ing the introduction of disease, the same facilities for ing the introduction of disease, the same facilities for the purification of vessels, and the same accommodations for the comfort and restoration of the sick exist at the present time that were found to be efficient and acceptable during the last summer. Those suffering from small pox, or more ordinary forms of disease, are disposed of precisely as they then were, and, for the victims of yellow fever, the Floating Hospital, which proved then so successful an experiment, allords an appropriate and comfortable retreat.

It is true that the Legislature neglected to make any specific appropriation to meet the incidental expenses

specific appropriation to meet the incidental expenses
of the Quarantine, and, also, that there is a difference
of opinion between the Commissioners for the removal
of Quarantine and the Commissioners of Enginetion as
to their respective duties. But I beg to assure the
public that, fully appreciating the responsibility of my
position, I shall not permit either the "want of funds," position, I stail not permit either the "want of funds, or any "question of etiquette," to prevent the prompt and faithful discharge of the duty incumbent upon me, but skall make whatever provision may be requisite to insure the public health and guarantee the satety of

"and further South." On the centrary, we have been receiving up to the present time clean bills of health from every port north of Pernambneo, at which place, as also at kie, Santes, and Bahia, the fever exists only

the exercise of the most vigilant care.

As to the recent death at the Hospital, the simple facts are these: the North Star arrived from Aspin wall (a perfectly healthy port) early on Saturday morning. The Surgeon reported two deaths during morning. The Surgeon reported two deaths during the voyage—one from consumption, and one from or dinary bilious fever, and her passengers and crew al-perfectly well. She reached her dock about 10 a. m The person whose death you report had been residing the last five months somewhere upon the Isthans, an ing in destitute circumstances, worked his passage to is city. When he arrived he appeared to be in good

sel he suddenly complained of being unwell, and beconing-rapidly worse, was sent to a boarding-house in
Morris street, at which he remained without medical
advice until Monday, p. m. A physician was then
called in, who, discovering that he was severely ill, directed his removal to the Hospital, where he died one
hour after his admission.

I have yet to learn that this was a case of yellow
fever—believing, from my investigation of the matter,
that it was rather an aggravated case of Panama fever.
But, be this as it may, it was purely an exceptional
case, such as will occur, notwithstanding the utmost
precaution; but which need not occasion the slightest
apprehension in the public mind. apprehension in the public mind.

Quarantine, May 17, 1960.

THE WEYMOUTH TRAGEDY, -- Some important disoveries have been made in this case. Hersey has been clearly identified as a person who purchased sixty grains of strychnine at a druggist's shop in Boston. When making the purchase he stated to the clerk that he was the son of Mr. Tirrell of Weymouth, and that he had recently lost a sister by death. The officer who had in charge the matter of discovering who bought the poison visited nearly every shop in Boston, carrying with him a photograph of Hersey. The clerk referred to recognized this immediately: and afterward being taken to the fail in Dedham, he pointed at once to the prisoner, who was with several others. The body of Mary Tirrell, who died suddenly four months ago, and who was engaged for marriage to Hersey has been exhumed, and an examination has been mad It seemed clear from this that she died from poison and that she had fallen a victim to the passion of the man she was to marry. The deaths of these two girls and of his wife, all sudden, and all under similar circumstances of suffering, cause the darkest suspicions, and amusually excite the people of Weymouth and its vicinity. Hersey has been arrested on a warrant charging him with murder, and will be examined on the 22d inst. The following rather singular card is published in the Boston papers:

To a Cannin and Discussinariso, Paulic.—Whereas, many folse and mijustifiable reports are in circulation in Weymouth and Hingham concerning the late developments, the soveriber, as the friend and authorized agent of the respectable, the aged, and afficied parents of George C. Hersey, how in prison, suspected of foul and wicked criminalty, would hereby inform that while we, too, acknowledge the finger of suspicion does point with a fearful significance to the accused, we cannot now believe he is guilty, and we are not without hope. We entreast the public to suspend their judgment, and white we advecte the supposed innocence of this unfortunate man, we wholly deny the undart inferences which some persons have drawn from such premises. And the subscriber, for himself, hereby unequiverably contradicts the assumption, and the consequent reports, that he or they now do or ever have entertained, as others have, sy suspicion that any other man known to us is the perpetrator of this tool crime.

ELIJAH WHITON. TO A CANDID AND DISCRIMINATING PUBLIC. - Whereas, ma

The great carnon which has been turning on its laththree months, at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh, was completed on Friday. The bore is lifteen inches diameter. It is large enough to hold sixteen bushels, and a stout, broad-shouldered man may easily enter it and a stout, broad-shouldered man may easily enter it and pass down to the bottom. While undergoing the and pass down to the bottom. While undergoing the different processes of boring, turning and planing, the gun has turned round in its lathe 65,000 times, and some parts of its exterior surface moved a distance of one rod at each turn, making the whole distance which some parts of the iron have traveled while in the lathe, more than 200 miles.

many of the Western States would never have been blessed with free institutions. Much of the present chapter in regard to Slavery has become obsolete, and can have no application where there is any considerable membership. It also discriminates in regard to, and in favor of, lay members, which is admitted to be anjust. The report then reviews the various interpretations SENTENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS .- Mr. G. H. Webb of

PERSONAL.

-Capt. Joseph Cometock, the popular commande of the steamer Adriatic, bas received a letter of thanks from the Rev. Dr. Murray and some thirty other clergymen and members of evangelical churches, who were passengers on the recent trip of that steamer from New-York to Liverpool, for having made ample arrangements for worship on Sunday, and also for plan ing at their disposal "one of the saloons of the ship where, without infringing on the rights or religiou views of any of our fellow passengers, we have been enabled to hold, on the bosom of the mighty ocean, daily noon-day prayer meeting, such as many of us have been accustomed to enjoy on the land, and in our respective places of abode. In these meetings, we are happy to say to you, dear sir, that you have been con stantly remembered. We have offered prayer continnally in your behalf, that you may be preserved amid the rerils of the deep, that you may be abundantly prospered as commander of this noble steamer and in all your temporal interests, that you may have grace to serve God acceptably all the days of your life, and that you may finally be made partaker of the rest that remains for the righteous."

-The old story of the cook who committed suicide on account of a culinary failure, has now a fellow. Two men employed as cooks in a restaurant of the Rue de la Monnaie, Paris, not long ago went to cabaret to drink, and in that agreeable occupation they allowed time to slip away unperceived. At length o'clock struck, and they hurried to their restaurant to prepare the daily dinners. But one of the two observed, after a while, that his companion did not make much progress in his work, and he cried, " Make haste, old fellow-it is getting late!" but at the same time the other fell, bathed in blood, and exclaimed faintly. "I have neglected my duty, and am dishonored!" He had stabbed himself with a knife in the abdomen. He was taken to the Hotel Dieu, and there repeated that he had designedly attempted to kill himself because he saw that he could not get his dinners ready in time. Shortly after, he expired. -Catharine Griffen was shot in New-Orleans on

Friday under peculiar circumstances. The pistol was fired by an unknown man, who had disappeared. A sister of the wounded woman, Biddy Mullen by name related the course of the affair, from which it appears that the corner of Dryades and Poydras streets, in New-Orleans, is a 'Change where laboring women out of work congregate, seeking employment. Biddy had been standing here for some time, waiting for a job and, being fatigued, sat down upon a wheelbarrow to rest. As she sat, a man-" a beautiful-looking man with a gold watch around his neck," to give her own description-" came up, and taking hold of the handles of the wheelbarrow, commenced rolling her about, and finally turned her over into the dirty gutter." At this stage of the proceeding her sister Catharine and another woman became somewhat excited, and, picking up some lumps of mud or earth, threw them at the man who had pitched her into the gutter. That the man no sooner saw the mud spatter over his coat than he put his hand around, and, drawing a pistol, fired at her sister, the ball taking effect in her stomach. The man darted into a coffee-house and disappeared.

-Mr. Frederick Bridges, a phrenologist of Liverpool, having examined the bumps of Tom Sayers, de-

pool, having examined the bumps of Tom Sayers, describes the same as follows:

"His temperament shows a close, compact, dense, tough, enduring, elastic organization; no way bulky, but indicating that compactness and texture of muscle which so distinguish the fine compact muscle of the race-horse from that of the draught horse. Indeed, his physiological characteristics show mingled vivacity and capability for continued exertion. His complexion is very uncommon, except among the gingsys—it is a his physiological characteristics show mingled vivacity and capability for continued exertion. His complexion is very uncommon, except among the gipseys—it is a kind of red-clive color. The expression of his features is lively, showing animal vivacity; the eye quick and keen, but there is nothing of the mental expression in his face. The formation of his head is strikingly marked. It is narrow in the regions of the reflective faculties and ideality, and gradually goes wider backward to combativeness, and rises high in the region of firmness, self-esteem, and love of approbation. Indeed, his very large combativeness, self-esteem, love of approbation, and firmness, give plack and ball-dog courage, and the ambition to be the most distinguished in the display of those qualities. The peculiar courage displayed by Sayers appears to be much admired by persons in all ranks of life, but a moment's reflection will show that the courage he manifested in the late fight was nothing more than the same kind of plack and courage which is displayed by the bull-dog and game-cock."

-Mrs. T. W. Freeman, of Augusta, Ga., recently sleeping in her room, and about 11 o'clock i the evening was awakened by a strange noise, followe by a stunning sensation in her head. On examination she found herself shot in the jaw, and the bed clothe on fire. The fire was soon extinguished, and a physician was called, who extracted a ball from the wound, which was found not to be dangerous. Footsteps were heard on the stairs as she awoke, but no certain clue has been obtained as to the perpetrator of the horrible outrage. Her carriage driver, who had been guilty of some misdemeanor, and had reason to be expect punishment, is suspected, and has been lodged

-The following announcement, hardly agreeable to the feelings of the lady named, is from The London

"LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, April 28.
"Notice is hereby given, that the presentation of Mrs. Duncan Stewart, at Her Majesty's Drawing-Room on Saturday, the 24th of March last, took place

Mrs. Stewart was presented by the Countess of Fife, but what has caused the above announcement is not known.

-The Courrier of Bayonne says: "The Asylum of Camps-de-Prots at this place has just received two new inmates, a man and his wife. The former, ac cording to his certificate of baptism, which is un doubtedly authentic, has completed his 108th year, while the woman is one year younger. Both have passed their whole lives at Bayonne, and are still in full possession of their faculties.

-The Carlsruhe journals of the 28th ult. state tha General de Renz, formerly commander of the gendar merie in the grand duchy of Baden, had blown out his brains; but they do not say for what reason. They announce also that Baron de Blittersdorff, formerly Cabinet Minister and Envoy of Baden in the German Diet, having become insane in consequence of unfor tunate Bourse speculations, has been placed in an

-The son of the unfortunate General Ortega, after having retitioned in vain for his father's life, has left Spain for Rome, to take service under General Lamori

-The people of Haverhill, Mass., have for the past few days been much excited concerning a mysterious death of a young lady there, and the secret session of a Coroner's Jury. It is whispered that some great crime has been committed.

-The Rev. Bell Drake, D. D., one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Mississippi, died on Monday, the 7th inst., at his residence, Magnolia Springs, Jefferson County.

-The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy is authorized to state that there is a man now living in Atlanta, who will fight the "Benecia Boy," for the sum of "ten thousand dollars," the fight to come off during the present year, at any point South of Mason and Dixon's line. The person spoken of is a native of Georgia, stands six feet one inch in hight, and weighs 210 pounds. He is just in the prime of life. Should Heenan not accept the proffered challenge, the Atlanta Boy" challenges any man in Europe or America to fight him for the above amount. -On Sunday, the Rev. Thomas Whittemore, D. D.

a well-known Universalist clergyman of Cambridge, Mass., was preaching in Lowell; he was overe with illness in the middle of the sermon, and was obliged to leave the Church. The Pastor of the Society took up the subject where Mr. Whittemore left it and concluded the discourse.

-Some time since a young man, named Charles F. Tirrell, was arrested in Boston, charged with having they have no impudent and inquiring newspapers in

embezzled the funds of his employer At the time of his arrest he attempted to commit ratide by shooting; his arrest he attempted to commit stille by shooting; it now seems that he was innoces of the crime charged The Grand Jury have found no bill against him, and

he has been discharged. -A correspondent of an Eastern paper, writing from Montreal, gives an illustration of the prevailing ignor-

ance concerning American politics; he says; "A man well dressed, and apparently of high standing, asked me if Mr. Seward was not a man of some prominence in New-York? and suggested also that Mr. Douglas might be put forward for the Presidency by the Convention shortly to assemble in the city of his

-A letter from the Rev. Samuel C. Church, of the Genessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, informs as that the General Conference now n session at Buffulo has reversed the decision of the North Ohio Conference, expelling the Rev. Alpha Wright, and has restored him to his former position in the church.

-A Paris journal says that a Yankee was politely invited by a Chinese merchant to make him a visit at his house, and that the Oriental host overwhelmed his Occidental guest with hospitality, providing for him a splendid sort of throne in his best room, and inviting a continual concourse of his friends to pay their respects to the distinguished stranger. warmed from morning till night with courteous, obsequious, and admiring Chinamen, till Brother Jona than began to be abashed by the homage he received. But one day the Yankee, having picked up a radi mentary knowledge of the Chinese tongue, stopped on entering his friend's abode, to peruse a magnificent inscription over the door, which he found to run as

follows:
"Here will be seen a real live North American;
"Here will be seen a real live North American; pecies of creature rare in this country. Admission ents, payable on going out."

-It is said that the other day Madame de Persigner. he wife of the celebrated Bonapartist Embassad at London, met Madame James Rothschild, who he gan to abuse Louis Napoleon on account of his ruinous inancial measures. Madame Persigny vehements defended the Emperor, and in the heat of the discussion the Embassadress dropped the word cochon (swine). Madame Rothschild retorted by a slap or scratch on the face of her antagonist. As Madame Rothschild is always very elegant, besides being an orthodox Hebrew, the epithet cochon was especially offensive to her.

-At the late term of the Scott County (Miss.) Court, Matthew Jordan was found guilty of betting a dime with a minor, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$300, and to be confined in the County Jail for three months. He did not know that the youth was a minor; had he known this fact, still betting, he would have gone to the Penitentiary for two years.

-The Halifax British Colonist says that the Committee on the election and return of the Hon. Attorney-General have reported a case of direct bribery against -The late Clarke Gayton Pickman, who died in

Boston last Friday, at the age of 69, bequeathed a large and valuable private library to Harvard College. -Alexander Dumas has left Paris, at last accounts.

for Marseilles, to start on his voyage on his little steam-yacht Monte Cristo. He takes with him five ompanions, one a professed photographer, three comositors, a pressman and a press; so that the records of his vovages will be printed almost as fast as they are written. The trip will last fifteen months, and M. Dumas expects to write and print two volumes per

-Nalle, the fugitive slave lately arrested and rescued at Troy, has been purchased for \$650. He will now eturn from Canada and resume his situation in the place from which he was forced to flee.

-Mr. Williamson, while riding near Petersburg, Va., was accosted by a woman who appeared weary and asked a ride. He complied; she basket, and was about to step in herself. when, thinking he saw masculine indications, he dropped his whip and asked her to pick it up, and then quickly started is horses. The basket contained pistols and a bowie knife. Mr. W. had a large sum of money with him. -The marriage settlement of La Fontaine has just

een discovered in a notary's office at La Ferte-Mil Aisne). This document shows that he was son of Charles La Fontaine, Captaine des Chasses and Superintendent of Forests in the district of Chateau Thierry; and that his wife was Marie Hericart, daughter of Judge at La Ferte Milon; that she received from her father 20,000 francs, and from her mother, 10,000 francs, and that La Fontaine, at the time of the marriage possessed some real property coming from his mother, a 10,000 francs. The settlement stipulated that 10,000 francs of the wife and 5,000 of the husband should form the funds of what the French law calls the common property. The marriage took place on the 10th of November, 1647.

-One Perkins, alias Frank Hays, alias Henry Brown, was arrested the other day in Groveland, Massachusetts, for having four wives now alive. They are distributed as follows; one in Derry, N. H., one in Concord, N. H., one in Danvers, Mass. and one in Groveland. -The Hon. Greene C. Bronson, writes to The New-

York Observer to say that in moving the adjournment at the recent meeting of the Tract Society, he acted entirely on his own impulse, and without previous consultation with any one.

POLITICAL.

-A letter written by the Hon. John Slidell, to the Hon, Augustus Talbot, has been made public. It was dated a month ago, and the purpose of the writer was to formally forbid the use of his name at the Charleston Convention. He expresses his gratitude to the Democracy of Louisiana for their support, and declares that the honor conferred on him by the expression of opinion at the State Convention, will be for him and his children the proudest recollection of their lives. He goes on to say that, inasmuch as it is of vital importance for the Democratic party to stand together as one man, and inasmuch as the Northern Democrats have uniformly said they would support any candidate the South would with unanimity of and inasmuch as he himself could not so unite the Democracy, he withdraws and proposes to go in for any stern, uncompromising supporter of our constitu tional rights." Of Douglas, he says:

"I do not look forward to the nomination of Judge Douglas as a probable or even possible event, as it can only be made in opposition to the almost unanimous sentiment of the South."

-The Washington correspondent of The Boston Traveller says, on the authority of a relative of Mr. Everett, that he will not accept the Baltimore nomina-

-The Bultimore Patriot says of the ratification

meeting held in that city on Monday evening:

"A multitudinous meeting was held in Monument square, last evening, to ratify the nominations of the late Convention for President and Vice-President, the particulars of which are given in our local column. The speaking was quite animated, and a large degree of enthusinsm prevailed, amidst the firing of rockets, the beating of drums, the playing of martial music, the streaming of banners, and such kindred incidents. The utmost order was preserved. All seemed to agree that the speech of Mr. Quaries, one of the present members of Congress from Tennessee, was decidedly the best among the very many good ones made on the occasion. Nearly all the speeches met the Slavery issue casson. Nearly all the speeches met the Slavery sagarrely and boldly, by pointing to the fact, that the nonlinese stand where Mr. Clay stood on this point, and that, they said, was sound enough for any Union man. The Tennesseans, the Georgians, and the Marylanders, who spoke, pledged their States for the nominees by large majorities."

-The Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Press says that the President is in a terrible humor just now. He took occasion to lecture the Western editors for criticising his Administration, and to denounce the Covode Committee, and it is anticipated that he will felicitate the Orientals upon the fact that